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SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK
   COUNTY OF ROCKLAND
   - - - - - - - X
   NATHAN BUBEL,
                                         Index No.
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                      Plaintiff,
                                          249/2019
                  against,
   PHILIP GIGANTE,
                      Defendant.
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   - - - - - - - X
                      February 28, 2019
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                      Rockland County Courthouse
                      1 South Main Street
                      New City, New York 10956
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  B E F O R E: HON. SHERRI L. EISENPRESS
                   Acting Supreme Court Judge
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11 APPEARANCES:
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                   REPORTED BY: AMBER MALKIE FINER, R.P.R.
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                                   Senior Court Reporter
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- THE CLERK: This is Number One on the motion
- calendar: Bubel versus Gigante.
- Appearances started with plaintiff, please.
- MR. SZALKIEWICZ: Daniel Szalkiewicz Daniel
- Szalkiewicz & Associates, PC, 325 West 38th Street,
- New York, New York 10018, for the petitioners in
- this matter.
- Good morning, Your Honor.
- MR. GARVEY: Good morning, Your Honor.
- Lawrence Garvey, Lawrence A. Garvey &
- Associates, 50 Main Street, White Plains, New York,
- for respondent candidates.
- And, Your Honor, Brittany Patane in my office
- is also here today, but she's downstairs filing a
- motion.
- THE COURT: Oh.
- MR. GARVEY: Thank you.
- MS. OBREMSKI: Alexandra Obremski, on behalf
- of the Rockland County Department of Law,
- representing the Rockland County Board of
- Elections.
- THE COURT: Okay. Good morning.
- MR. SZALKIEWICZ: You need for us to step up
- or do you want us --
- THE COURT: You can stay there.

- So, we left with the Board of Elections pursuing a review of the specific objections.
- So, what happened?
- MS. OBREMSKI: My understanding is that the review was more or less completed as to the specific objections.
- I don't know if the additional -- the additional objections were not.
- MS. ZEBROWSKI STAVISKY: They were not.
- MS. GIBLIN: They were not by me.
- THE COURT: They were not by you?
- MS. GIBLIN: No, the additional ones.
- MR. GARVEY: The issue is, Your Honor, that
 the objections that were listed in the petition and
 the Order to Show Cause were apparently gone
 through.
- But then the Bill of Particulars, which listed

 a whole new set of objections some of which were

 duplications have not been gone through.
- THE COURT: Okay.
- MR. SZALKIEWICZ: Well, if I may?
- I think that the Board should be testifying.
- I think the court actually --
- THE COURT: No one is testifying right now.
- We're just --

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MR. SZALKIEWICZ: I think -- I think that,
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         based on what I've seen from our FOIL request, it
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         appears that the Republican commissioner did begin
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         the process of going through it and did not
         complete it; is that correct?
              MS. GIBLIN: That's correct.
              MR. SZALKIEWICZ: So, it's not as though they
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         were ignored. They were worked on.
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              THE COURT: I just want to get the lay of the
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         land. Okay.
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              MR. SZALKIEWICZ: It's --
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              THE COURT: I'm not --
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              MR. SZALKIEWICZ: Assuming -- assuming --
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              THE COURT: What happened -- what happened
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         with the review of the initial objections?
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              MS. ZEBROWSKI STAVISKY: That was completed.
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              THE COURT: Okay. And what was the result?
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              MS. ZEBROWSKI STAVISKY: We didn't add
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         anything.
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              MS. OBREMSKI: They have not been tabulated.
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              THE COURT: Okay. So, do we think we should
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         tabulate them so that we can see -- I mean --
              MR. SZALKIEWICZ: Your Honor, based on the --
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         my -- my tabulation of both of them put together,
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         the best case scenario is 155 signatures would be
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- knocked off line-by-line, which would be -- which
- would mean that the petition -- the respondent
- would still remain on the ballot, assuming that we
- upheld each line-by-line objection.
- MR. GARVEY: Without agreeing that those
- objections or facts are valid.
- THE COURT: Well, that's what we were trying
- to get to, whether that's the case or not.
- MR. SZALKIEWICZ: It's not dispositive the
- line-by-line, Your Honor.
- THE COURT: What do you mean it's not
- dispositive?
- MR. SZALKIEWICZ: It means that going
- line-by-line would not resolve this case. We have
- to reach the fraud argument.
- THE COURT: Putting aside the fraud argument
- for a minute.
- MR. SZALKIEWICZ: Yes.
- THE COURT: Based on the review by the Board
- of Elections of -- now, are you talking about the
- initial objections or both?
- MR. SZALKIEWICZ: I'll give you the numbers,
- Your Honor, I have.
- THE COURT: Just answer my question.
- MR. SZALKIEWICZ: Yes.

- THE COURT: Based on the initial objections or both?
- MR. SZALKIEWICZ: Both.
- MR. GARVEY: Obviously, the second set hasn't been finalized.
- THE COURT: I understand you're not

 agreeing -- I understand you're not agreeing that

 those are timely. But if -- if combined they don't

 invalidate the petition, then --
- MR. SZALKIEWICZ: Combined they're 158.

 Assuming the splits go in the petitioner's favor,

 because there were splits, there are 158 objections
 that would be deemed valid.
- THE COURT: Okay. And that would leave the petition still valid?
- MR. SZALKIEWICZ: Yes, Your Honor.
- THE COURT: Okay. So, all you have left
- then -- and you guys agreed to be bound by --
- MR. GARVEY: No, we did not, Judge.
- THE COURT: I thought you did.
- MR. GARVEY: No, we agreed to allow them to be reviewed and see what they come up with for the very purpose of seeing if we're going to move forward with this.
- MR. SZALKIEWICZ: I don't believe that's

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MR. GARVEY: Oh, no.

THE COURT: Okay. You agree -- he's saying -- why are you arguing? You win. You know what they tell you in law school, right, Mr. Garvey? When you're winning stop talking.

MR. SZALKIEWICZ: We agree that the ones that they both deemed to be invalid would be out. And we would have the ability to re-appeal certain signatures that, truthfully, even if we were to re-appeal those signatures we still need to reach a fraud argument.

THE COURT: You're mumbling. It's hard to understand what you're saying.

MR. SZALKIEWICZ: I apologize, Judge.

THE COURT: No problem.

MR. SZALKIEWICZ: It's my understanding that if both commissioners agreed that a signature was not good or that the person was not deemed registered for the purposes of this proceeding, that signature would be out.

We would then have the ability, if we deemed necessary, to try to rehabilitate certain of the signatures coming here.

Again, that all being said, we would still

- need to have testimony as to the fraud argument.
- THE COURT: Right. Again, let's put aside the fraud for a second.
- 4 MR. SZALKIEWICZ: Sorry.
- 5 THE COURT: We don't need to deal with the signatures any longer?
- MR. GARVEY: No.
- THE COURT: Do we agree?
- MR. GARVEY: No, we don't agree.
- MR. SZALKIEWICZ: I believe --
- THE COURT: Go ahead, Mr. Garvey.
- MR. GARVEY: We don't agree. All right.
- So, by virtue of the fact that -- that the
- petitioners brought this -- this petition in court,
- rather than go through the normal process, which
- I'll argue about my -- my motion to dismiss, of
- objections and specific objections, they gave the
- court, and the court only, all right, the right
- to -- to -- to determine whether or not that
- signature is valid. All right. That it's the
- court's job.
- What we agreed to on Monday was to let them go
- back, do their canvas and see if it's going to be
- dispositive. All right.
- THE COURT: But it is.

- Bubel v Gigante MR. GARVEY: No. 1 THE COURT: What I'm hearing is it is. 2 MR. GARVEY: No, because here's where we're 3 going to go: If I agree --I'm missing something here. THE COURT: MR. GARVEY: If I agree to 158 signatures and we go through, all right, the fraud process, all 7 right, and they're able to knock out another 150 or 8 160, all right, then I'm off the ballot. My client 9 is off the ballot. So, like, I can't at this point 1 0 allow the Board of Elections to make the 1 1 determination. It's got to be the court. 1 2 THE COURT: Okay. So my understanding when we 1 3 left here, I thought that you guys were going -- if 1 4 both commissioners agreed, you were going to go 1 5 with it and you were going -- if there was a 1 6 dispute, that's what we were going to address. 1 7 You're saying that's not --1 8 MR. GARVEY: I'm saying that -- that --1 9 that --2 0 THE COURT: You're preserving all your 2 1
- MR. GARVEY: What you -- what the court said

 Monday was how come the Board of Elections has not

 reviewed these. All right. Why don't we start

objections. Okay.

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there, which was a good idea. All right. And that apparently has been done, at least some part of it has been done. And now we're back.

But we're now going to fight over each and every one of the additional signatures. So, without the court reviewing these signatures, and without hearing arguments about what does and what does not match, and when it matters and when it doesn't matter, my clients can't -- can't concede.

THE COURT: Okay. He raises a good point.

If -- if --

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MR. SZALKIEWICZ: I understand that, Your Honor. It obviously was not what my understanding of Monday's agreement was. But if Mr. Garvey is saying he thought something otherwise, I'm not going to argue with him on his thoughts.

THE COURT: Okay. So, we're going to proceed.

MR. SZALKIEWICZ: So, we have several witnesses outside, Your Honor.

MR. GARVEY: I have a motion to dismiss I'd like to bring up. It's being filed downstairs now.

Can I approach?

THE COURT: Sure.

(Whereupon, there was a pause in the proceeding.)

- THE COURT: Okay. I've just been handed a

 motion to dismiss for lack of subject matter

 jurisdiction, lack of standing, failure to state a

 cause of action, failure to plead with

 particularity.
- MR. GARVEY: Your Honor, I think in light of
 the fact that -- that the petitioners aren't even
 here --
- THE COURT: Yeah, that's a bit of a problem.
- MS. PATANE: Good morning, Your Honor.
- Brittany Patane, with Lawrence Garvey &

 Associates, on behalf of respondents.
- THE COURT: Can you find out when the folks

 are supposed to get here with the petition?
- 15 Counsel?
- Mr. Szalkiewicz?
- MR. SZALKIEWICZ: I have no -- so, I can call them. I have no relation with these people.
- THE COURT: Does anyone know, are they coming?

 The village people.
- MR. SZALKIEWICZ: They were all sitting in the commissioner's office the other day. She has her number. Do you have the number to be able to get a hold of them?
- MS. ZEBROWSKI STAVISKYTWO: I know who the

- clerk is. I don't remember her number personally.
- I can call.
- MR. GARVEY: Your Honor, they're not here, so
- I move to dismiss.
- THE COURT: Well, obviously, if they don't
- have the petitions, they can't proceed.
- MR. GARVEY: I'm making a formal motion, Your
- 8 Honor, to dismiss the petition, because they cannot
- move forward without the petitions, without the
- original petitions.
- MR. SZALKIEWICZ: Your Honor, I would
- actually --
- THE COURT: All right. It's 10:40. I'm not
- going to dismiss --
- MR. SZALKIEWICZ: Judge, respectfully, I will
- accept his and I want to file a cross-petition -- a
- cross-motion for adverse inference against
- Mr. Garvey's clients given the fact Mr. Gigante is
- the respondent, the village is the respondent.
- Mr. Gigante has control over the village clerk as
- the mayor.
- If he wants to play that game, Judge, it's not
- a problem.
- THE COURT: Go outside and call these people
- and see where they are. Let's not play games.

Okay. Let's get a phone call. Find out if they're on their way or what's going on.

(Whereupon, there is a break in the proceeding while the court continued on with its calendar.)

THE COURT: We'll go back on the record.

We're back on the record in the matter of Bubel versus Gigante and Board of Elections in Airmont.

Appearances remain the same.

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I've been handed, by Mr. Garvey, a motion to dismiss that was, I guess, filed this morning.

MR. GARVEY: Filed this morning, Judge.

THE COURT: Mr. Szalkiewicz, am I saying your name right?

MR. SZALKIEWICZ: Close enough, Judge.

THE COURT: Do you want to address this? I know you were just handed it, but you --

MR. SZALKIEWICZ: Sure, Judge. I had about five minutes to review this, so obviously I'd like to reserve the right to put in supplemental papers, if needed.

I know in anticipation of their motion this morning, I handed it to Mr. Garvey prior to him coming in. We did prepare a letter memo for the court regarding two of the issues, I believe, that

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are contained within here. One is a fraud argument and the other one is the Bill of Particulars being untimely filed.

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That being said, it's my understanding that petitioners -- respondents are asserting that the petitioners in this case are not an aggrieved candidate. That is simply not the case.

THE COURT: So, there's two -- two significant threshold issues raised, right? Subject matter of jurisdiction and standing. So, let's address those.

MR. SZALKIEWICZ: From a standing standpoint, an aggrieved candidate under Election Law 16-102 has the right to come in.

What respondents are alleging is that my clients are not an aggrieved candidate because they are not members of the same party.

That is not the case under the Election Law that we're running. All of the cases that they're citing cite to 6-102 that relate to a designating petition. This is an independent nominating petition.

So within a designating petition, where you were a Republican party, obviously a Democrat cannot come in and start to mess up the election a

- little bit. Here, this is an independent nominating petition where you have these essentially made up parties.
- So, an aggrieved candidate under an independent nominating petition is anybody that is able to and is running for the same position, which in this case are my clients. Mr. Bubel is running for mayor, which is what Mr. Gigante is running for. And Mr. Downey is running for trustee, which is what the remaining two respondents are running for.
- so, as of --

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- THE COURT: Who are the other two respondents?

 MR. SZALKIEWICZ: Valvo and Marchesani.
 - So, their case law just does not apply to these situations because they only relate to designating petitions. Once again, this is an independent nominee petition.
- MS. PATANE: Your Honor, if I may heard on that point?
- THE COURT: Yes, go ahead.
- MS. PATANE: With respect to an aggrieved candidate, there has to be an injury.
- All the case law that we cited, while some of them may have had designated petitions, it doesn't

necessarily not apply to nominating petitions.

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The law is very clear that in order to be an aggrieved candidate, you have to be associated with the same political affiliation. These parties are not a part of same political body.

THE COURT: So, give me some factual background here, because I don't know anything about this election. So, who's -- who's a member of what party? What are the parties?

MS. PATANE: Your Honor, the respondents are members of the Preserve Airmont independent political body.

THE COURT: Preserve --

MS. PATANE: The petitioners are members of the Protect Airmont independent political body. These are two different political bodies. There's absolutely no argument that the petitioners can make that they're part of the same exact party.

In addition to that, in order to be an aggrieved candidate, there has to be an injury.

There has to be an issue with the formalities and the operations of that independent party.

This is not even an alleged in the petition, nor is it even considered, considering they're not part of that same political body.

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THE COURT: So, what do you mean? Say that again. I don't understand.

MS. PATANE: In order to be an aggrieved candidate, there has to be an issue with the formalities of that same political body.

So, for example, if the respondents are part of the Preserve Airmont, if there were other candidates or other members of Preserve Airmont that had issues with respondents and with regard to the formalities or the operations of Preserve Airmont, then they had the right as aggrieved candidates to bring this action.

The petitioners are part of Protect Airmont.

It's a completely different independent body. They have absolutely no injury. And there's no issue of formalities or -- or the operation of that body, because they're not members of it.

MR. SZALKIEWICZ: See, Judge, here's the problem with these independent nominee petitions --

MR. SZALKIEWICZ: -- these are all legal fictions.

THE COURT: Mmm.

I believe Mr. Gigante is a registered

Republican. There's no way for anybody to go and

actually register for the Preserve Ramapo Party, to

- register for whatever the other parties are here.

 So, the allegations saying that they have an issue with the way the process is working, what -- this is governed by a completely separate section of the
- What Ms. Patane --

Election Law.

- THE COURT: And what section would that be, counsel?
- 9 MR. SZALKIEWICZ: It is Section 5, I believe 10 relates to the villages, Your Honor. Article 5 of 11 the Election Law, I believe, relates to village 12 elections.
- MS. PATANE: Your Honor, if I may?
- MR. SZALKIEWICZ: What we're dealing with here --
- THE COURT: I'll give you a chance.
- MR. SZALKIEWICZ: What we're dealing with -what she's arguing, and actually for the most part
 I don't disagree with what she's saying, but I
 believe she's misinterpreting what an aggrieved
 candidate is.
- As the court knows any time someone is running
 for an election and they believe that something has
 been done wrong for what they're running for on the
 same line, they are an aggrieved candidate and they

have the ability to come in and file a petition to invalidate or to validate.

THE COURT: I guess her argument is -- let's use Democrats and Republicans just. A Democrat can't challenge the -- the designating petition of a Republican, right? And vice versa?

MR. SZALKIEWICZ: Correct.

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THE COURT: And the reason for that is obvious, so no one can muck up --

MR. SZALKIEWICZ: Those are parties under the Election Law, Your Honor. Here, there is no member that's registered in the Preserve Airmont Party.

The Preserve Airmont Party is not actually a party, Your Honor. It is a slate that is created under the Election Law for this independent nominating petition. So, if you were to look at the top of each of the petitions, Judge, there's actually --

MR. SZALKIEWICZ: Under -- it talks about elections under 15-108. There are certain things that you have to put in there, where they actually selected a name of what this -- this slate is going to be. It is physically impossible for anybody, except for the three candidates over here, to be a member of the Preserve Airmont Party, because it's

THE COURT: Which I don't have, but, okay.

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not actually a party. It's just a name that they selected. They selected their own logo. It's just a completely different set of rules.

So, this whole standing argument is, quite honestly, absurd. Who else -- I can create 50 different petitions under the preserve whatever party. I'm the only member. I would be the only one that could then take myself to court. There is no membership enrollment. There is no enrollment process. It is literally a name that's put in there. All these people are enrolled in -- in, for lack of a better term, real parties: Democrats, Republicans. So, that's where this sort of framework that the respondents are talking about comes into play.

MS. PATANE: Your Honor, I have two points.

If what counsel is saying is that essentially anyone can just create any political body and file petitions, that would be completely against the law and allow anyone to create -- any party, create any petition and file it at any time.

What he should have done or what his client should have done was file the specific objections with the Board of Elections like every other party does, unless there is some other exception. But no

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exception here applies.
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- The other point, counsel mentioned that Mr --
- THE COURT: But he did -- just bear with me
- here, because I'm not familiar with these local --
- MS. PATANE: Sure.
- THE COURT: -- with these village elections.
- MS. PATANE: Sure.
- 8 THE COURT: So, the initial batch of
- objections were ultimately filed with the Board of
- 10 Elections?
- MS. PATANE: No, Your Honor. They were filed
- with the court.
- THE COURT: None of them were. They were all
- filed with the village?
- MR. SZALKIEWICZ: Everything is -- no, they
- were filed --
- MS. PATANE: They were filed by petitioner
- with the court. They were not filed through the
- Board of Elections or the clerk before the filing
- of this action?
- THE COURT: Okay.
- MS. PATANE: And then, Your Honor, I just want
- to make one other point.
- 2 4 Counsel mentioned that he believes that
- Mr. Gigante is registered to the Republican party.

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- I believe that the other petitioners may be registered to different parties. Again, that goes
- MR. SZALKIEWICZ: It doesn't. It's --

to the aggrieved candidate argument.

- MS. PATANE: I mean, he's insinuating that

 he's -- that Mr. Gigante is, in fact, a member of

 another political party --
- THE COURT: I don't know why that's relevant.
- MS. PATANE: -- and the petitioners are
 members of other political parties. How can they
 claim that they're aggrieved candidates? It just
 furthers the argument.
- MR. SZALKIEWICZ: Judge, this is -- obviously

 we're going down the rabbit hole over here. This

 is just total misinterpreting what the Election Law

 is.
- THE COURT: Well, I'm going to take a look at this specific provision.
- MR. SZALKIEWICZ: An aggrieved -- there are
 two ways to file -- three ways under 16-102 to
 file -- to file --
- THE COURT: Six or 16?
- MR. SZALKIEWICZ: 16-102, to file an invalidating proceeding.
- The first one is if you previously filed

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objections with the Board of Elections, I then have
the right to come in -- I then have the right to
come in and contest what the board ruled on there.

MS. PATANE: Which the petitioners did not do.

MR. SZALKIEWICZ: Which we did not do.

The second way is if I'm the chairman of a party. Again, there is no party we're talking about here. This is a completely different beast.

And the third, if I am an aggrieved candidate, an aggrieved candidate relating to an independent nominating petition.

I'm not disagreeing with counsel that in a normal designated petition where you have Republicans and Democrats. In an independent nominating petition, an aggrieved candidate is an individual entitled to run in the election and that's filed petitions in this case.

In this case, the law -- I don't really want to keep going back and forth on these arguments, because the law is clear. He's an aggrieved candidate. We have the standing.

MS. PATANE: Your Honor, the law isn't clear and in fact --

THE COURT: Okay. I understand that.

MR. SZALKIEWICZ: Of course, it's clear --

THE COURT: First of all, Malkie cannot take down when both of you talk at the same time. So, one at a time.

Second, I understand the dispute and I'm going to take a look at that. So, let's move on to the next issue.

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What's the jurisdictional issue?

MS. PATANE: Your Honor, the issue of subject matter jurisdiction also relates to standing in that the petitioners failed to initially file their specific objections with the Board of Elections or the clerk prior to filing the petition with the court, in that the court doesn't have jurisdiction to hear this matter as the objections needed to be filed timely with the Board of Elections and the clerk prior to this filing.

MR. SZALKIEWICZ: Judge, if they're an aggrieved candidate, they don't need to file objections first. They can go right into court.

THE COURT: And where is that section? Where is that?

MR. SZALKIEWICZ: It's beyond case law and it's based on 16-102.

THE COURT: Okay.

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MR. SZALKIEWICZ: I can -- as an aggrieved

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candidate you always have the right to have De Novo
review of this court. I mean, it's just --

THE COURT: De Novo review of what?

MR. SZALKIEWICZ: I'm sorry. You always have
the ability to bring it to court and bring your
objections here. You don't need to have --

THE COURT: In the first instance?

MR. SZALKIEWICZ: In the first instance.

THE COURT: You're saying there's no -there's no condition preceding coming to court?

MR. SZALKIEWICZ: Absolutely, if you're an aggrieved candidate.

MS. PATANE: Your Honor, if you're an aggrieved candidate. And again I would just --

MR. SZALKIEWICZ: So, if she loses the first argument, she loses the second.

THE COURT: Got you. Okay.

MS. PATANE: Your Honor, in this analysis I would ask that the court find or provide a definition of what an aggrieved candidate is, because the petitioner still has failed to prove what an aggrieved candidate is and how it relates to this action.

THE COURT: All right. Does counsel for the Board want to be heard?

- MS. OBREMSKI: With respect to?
- THE COURT: Anything.
- MS. OBREMSKI: Anything?
- THE COURT: Yes.
- MS. OBREMSKI: My understanding, Your Honor,
- is that 16-102 provides standing to an aggrieved
- candidate to anybody who is able to file
- 8 objections.
- And if you look at Election Law 6-154 --
- THE COURT: Which section?
- MS. OBREMSKI: 6-154. It's the -- what kind
- of -- who has the standing to file objections. The
- court might find that elucidating.
- THE COURT: All right. Take ten minutes.
- (Whereupon, there was a break in the
- proceeding.)
- 17 THE COURT: We're back on the record.
- MR. SZALKIEWICZ: In the case of Lifshitz(ph)
- v Palmateer, P-A-L-M-A-T-E-E-R, it is a Third
- Department case, but there's multiple cases after.
- THE COURT: Yeah, I have it here.
- MR. SZALKIEWICZ: Okay. Respondent contends
- that since petitioner is not a member of the
- political party.
- THE COURT: Yes, this is the Democrat allowed

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to challenge the nomination of another party.

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MR. SZALKIEWICZ: Exactly. Because an aggrieved candidate is a candidate for an office has standing to challenge if they're running for the same office.

THE COURT: So, let me tell you, I just read way more election law cases than I ever wanted to.

But apparently when the challenge -- the courts upheld that when the challenge is to the procedure of the party, the opposing party, the non-party member cannot -- even if they're an opposing candidate, they cannot challenge the petition.

However, where the challenge is to the content of the petition that goes directly to whether or not it satisfies the substantive provisions of the Election Law, the courts have allowed aggrieved candidates to be defined as opposing candidates of a different party to challenge a nominating petition, to bring an invalidation.

So, in particular I'll give you some case cites here:

In the mater of Martin v Tootengion(ph), which is a Third Department case, 89 AD 2nd 1034, they permitted a member of the Republican party to

challenge the petition of a member of a Liberal party. Is there a Liberal party?

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In Maguire versus Gemash, which is a Second

Defendant case, 22 AD 3rd 614, the nominated

candidate of the Republican party and Conservative

party had standing as aggrieved candidate to bring

proceeding seeking to invalidate petition

nominating candidate of Senior Citizen's party for

the same position.

And that case cites a number of other cases:

Maher versus Board of Elections, matter of

Lifshitz(ph) v Palmateer, which we just talked

about and the other cases that I mentioned.

In Maher, they permitted a member of the

Democratic party to challenge -- I'm sorry. They

permitted a member of the Liberal party to

challenge a candidate who was running on the

Democratic party line and defined that person as an aggrieved candidate.

The matter of Stempel versus Albany County.

Matter of Widler(ph) versus Christenfeld, which is
a New York Court of Appeals case. All of those
cases have discussions about that issue. And
ultimately it seems that the distinction, as I
said, is made between what the challenge is based

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MS. PATANE: I don't have all those cases in 2 front of me, but I believe that the specific objections were made to the Board of Elections prior to their commencement of the proceedings. That's not the case here. The petitioners commenced this proceeding by filing this action before --

> THE COURT: But 16-102 says that an aggrieved candidate can do that. So, it all turns on whether or not the definition of aggrieved candidate applies here. And if it doesn't, then they have to go to the Board of Elections. But if it does apply, they are entitled under 16-102 to skip the submissions to the Board of Election.

MR. GARVEY: I think the fact that -- that they were denied at the Board of Election makes them aggrieved. That's -- that's -- that's what makes them aggrieved. So -- so, they have to go through that process in order to come to court.

So -- so, the aggrieved candidate has to have been -- under those definitions, has to have been denied whatever relief they were seeking at the Board of Elections in -- when they are challenging petitions.

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That's my understanding of it, Judge.

MR. SZALKIEWICZ: Judge, the absurdity of Mr.

Garvey's argument though is that, as you just said,

the candidate has the ability to come directly to

court without filing specific objections at the

Board of Election level.

In fact, case law says they can disregard all the formalities of the Board of Election process and come directly here. It's impossible for them to be an aggrieved candidate then based on what the Board of Election does if they're not even required to go before the Board of Elections.

The law is clear, Your Honor, that an aggrieved candidate is someone --

THE COURT: Well, either way, at this point they've been -- they came to court.

You agree they were in court timely?

MR. GARVEY: I do.

THE COURT: Okay. At least on the first --

MR. GARVEY: Correct.

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THE COURT: -- batch, right?

So, they were in court timely. And -- and as an aggrieved candidate under the 16-102, they don't have to go to the Board of Elections.

They went to the Board of Elections anyway,

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Bubel v Gigante

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which they sort of did after the fact, right? And now they've been denied by the Board of Elections?

MR. GARVEY: Well, there have been no determinations, Judge, so --

THE COURT: I mean, they still -- I think -- look, under these cases as I read them and under the statutes as I read them, they qualify as aggrieved candidates and the matter can proceed.

MR. SZALKIEWICZ: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: I will entertain -- since you didn't have time to submit opposition and you didn't have time obviously to reply, I'll entertain -- we'll proceed, but I'll entertain further submissions. And if it turns out that I have a different point of view once I read the additional material you want to submit, we can obviously deal with that then.

MS. PATANE: Your Honor, if I we may move on then to the fraud arguments?

THE COURT: Yes. Go ahead.

MS. PATANE: So, the respondents allege that the motion to dismiss, aside from the threshold matters, must also be dismissed as a result of a failure to state a claim and failure to plead with particularity.

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1	The fraud allegations that were made in th	ıe
2	petition submitted by the petitioners failed to)
3	plead the actual allegations of fraud with	
4	particularity.	

There is extensive case law in all of these Election Law cases that say every single petition has to plead fraud with particularity.

The petitioners don't even allege fraud. All they state is that there was fraudulent allegations.

Even if it's --

THE COURT: Fraudulent?

MS. PATANE: That there's fraudulent behaviors. I apologize, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay.

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MS. PATANE: Even if the petitioners rely on the exhibit that they attached, which was bold assertion objections, in that exhibit there's no allegation of fraud. There's no pleading with particularity.

For fraud there's material elements. There's knowledge of fraud. There is intention to deceive. There's misrepresentations. There's justifiable reliance. And there's injury.

In not one allegation in the petition do any

- of the petitioners mention any of these fraudulent allegations.
- There's no way to even move forward with this action because they failed to plead with particularity.
- MR. SZALKIEWICZ: Again, without honestly reading --
- THE COURT: Point to me in your petition to
 where you claim you've alleged with particularity
 the requisite elements of fraud?
- MR. SZALKIEWICZ: Paragraph 15, Paragraph 12.
- THE COURT: Hang on.
- MS. PATANE: Your Honor, I would like him to specify the contents, not just Paragraph 15.
- MR. SZALKIEWICZ: Paragraph 12.
- THE COURT: Paragraph 12.
- MR. SZALKIEWICZ: It purports that fraudulent activity --
- THE COURT: Hold on. You've got to slow down and give me a chance to read it.
- Paragraph what else, 15?
- MR. SZALKIEWICZ: 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18.
- You want to go through them line-by-line
- objections, Your Honor? F stands for forgery.
- THE COURT: What?

- MR. SZALKIEWICZ: If you want to go through
- Exhibit A -- Exhibit 1, which is incorporated?
- THE COURT: Are there any other paragraphs?
- Are those the sum total of the paragraphs in the
- 5 petition?
- MR. SZALKIEWICZ: There's a general -- there
- is a general allegation of fraud as well, Your
- 8 Honor, contained on Page 10.
- THE COURT: Where is that?
- MR. SZALKIEWICZ: We can go with M.
- THE COURT: On Page 10?
- MR. SZALKIEWICZ: I'm sorry. Not Page 10.
- Paragraph 10, Judge.
- THE COURT: Which provision of Paragraph 10 is
- a fraud allegation?
- MR. SZALKIEWICZ: M.
- THE COURT: No, I don't think that --
- MR. SZALKIEWICZ: That being said, Your
- 19 Honor --
- THE COURT: I don't think Paragraph 10
- contains any --
- MR. SZALKIEWICZ: That being said, Your Honor,
- we do stand by --
- THE COURT: -- the other provisions.
- MR. SZALKIEWICZ: And --

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Bubel v Gigante

THE COURT: So, why don't -- I mean, it's

almost -- forget about Paragraph 10, but on the

other ones that he cited, why aren't those

sufficient?

MS. PATANE: Your Honor, every single paragraph that he cited just merely states there was fraudulent activity. It does not establish the material elements of fraud.

THE COURT: Well, it says with -- it says -this is Paragraph 12: Upon inform and belief,
respondent candidate Phillip Gigante - I don't know
if I'm saying his name right. I apologize - acting
as an attesting witness, allowed someone other than
the registered voter to sign for another without
the voter's permission or consent in violation of
the law, etc., etc.

Then it says the same thing about respondent candidate Mr. Valvo allowing someone else to sign.

Paragraph 14 and Paragraph 15, with knowledge collected fraudulent signatures. Same allegations against Mr. Valvo.

So, there's a -- there's an alleged fraudulent act, knowledge.

MS. PATANE: Your Honor --

THE COURT: Yeah.

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MS. PATANE: -- if I may?

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The paragraphs state upon information and belief. In order to plead with particularity you can't make allegations upon information and belief.

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Aside from that, each allegation of fraud, in order to make a prima facie case and plead with particularity under the CPLR, has to have that there's a material representation that was false.

Each of these paragraphs do not say there's a material representation that was false. There also has to have the representations were false and made with intent to deceive the petitioners.

There's no allegation of that in any of the -in any of the paragraphs in the petition that the
plaintiff justifiably relied on these
representations. No allegation that the
petitioners justifiably relied on any of these.

MR. SZALKIEWICZ: That's --

MS. PATANE: And no injury.

THE COURT: Go ahead.

MR. SZALKIEWICZ: The fraudulent activities need to be defined within here. I understand that they are citing the Common Law cases. This has been upheld time and time again. And I provided the court with multiple cases earlier this morning

- regarding what is required for a permeation of fraud.
- MS. PATANE: Your Honor.
- MR. SZALKIEWICZ: There is general allegations
 of fraudulent activity contained within the

 petition. We then annexed an eight-page sheet
 detailing the different fraudulent activity of what
 we are alleging. It's been held by the Second

 Department in 2015, twice in 2013.
- THE COURT: What case?
- MR. SZALKIEWICZ: S-G-A-M-M-A-T-O v
- Perillo(ph). Fraud was alleged where the specific objections were annexed.
- In Haygo(ph) --
- THE COURT: Hold on.
- MR. SZALKIEWICZ: And what's contained in the letter, Your Honor, are direct quotes in the cases.
- THE COURT: Are Gigante and Valvo the actual candidates?
- MR. SZALKIEWICZ: Yes.
- MR. GARVEY: Yes.
- MR. SZALKIEWICZ: And, Your Honor, if you look at Mr. Valvo's petition, which is on Page 24, 25
- and 26 --
- THE COURT: Hang on.

- MR. SZALKIEWICZ: Sorry.
- THE COURT: So, counsel, did you take a look
- at this, Sgammato?
- MS. PATANE: I don't have the case in front of
- me, Your Honor, but I do have other significant
- case law that clearly counters this position.
- MR. SZALKIEWICZ: Your Honor, if I may just --
- 8 THE COURT: Yeah.
- MR. SZALKIEWICZ: Oberle, O-B-E-R-L-E, v
- Caracappa. It's a Second Department case.
- MS. PATANE: Your Honor, the one thing I would
- like to note is that --
- MR. SZALKIEWICZ: And going -- and going into
- the details as well, Your Honor, as we said.
- Specifically discussing Valvo's petition, it
- clearly states in this specific objections that
- were incorporated by reference, for an example,
- lines 26/Signature 4, 26/Signature 5 and
- 26/Signature 7 were forgeries. It's fraud to
- submit a fraudulent petition.
- THE COURT: So, I'm just going read to you,
- counsel, from Oberle, which is a Second Department
- case, 133 AD 2nd 202.
- Do you have it?
- MS. PATANE: Yes.

MR. SZALKIEWICZ: I have --

MS. PATANE: Well, I don't have the full case.

I just have the paragraph.

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THE COURT: You want to --

MR. GARVEY: I have it.

THE COURT: You have it. Okay.

The court, the trial court dismissed the proceeding based on the arguments you just raised. And the Appellate Division reversed and held that although it was true that the 25 grounds listed in the pleadings were asserted in general terms, the specifications were incorporated by reference.

Thus, the trial court erred in dismissing those claims for lack of specificity since the pleadings and specifications combined together possessed the required specificity. And then it goes on about some trial issues.

And that holding is basically mirrored in another Second Department case from 2015, the Sgammato case. Which if you want to take a look at it, I'll give it to you. Or do you have an extra copy?

MR. SZALKIEWICZ: I have an extra copy for counsel.

THE COURT: So, it's on the second page of

that decision which affirmed the trial court denying the motion to dismiss.

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It says initially the candidates contend that the petition to invalidate should have been dismissed since the allegations made in connection with the claim of fraud were not sufficiently specific to apprize them of the allegations of fraud. The candidate's contention is without merit.

Here, the petition to invalidate allege, inter alia, that 147 signatures on the sheet were invalid because the subscribing witness did not witness all of the signatures on each of the pages and that the entire petition was permeated by fraud, including candidate fraud.

Moreover, the petition to invalid incorporated by reference specific objections filed by the objectors with the board prior to the commencement of these proceedings.

Thus, the candidate received adequate notice of the allegations supporting the claim that the subscribing witness had falsely signed the witness statement on the contested sheet, citing back to, you know, again to Hardwick, and then Oberle and etc.

- MS. PATANE: Your Honor, if I may?

 THE COURT: Yes.

 MS. PATANE: The issue I have with
 - is that we don't have the petition in front of us
 to see what was actually pled. There's not even an
 allegation in the petition --
- THE COURT: Well, you have the objections though?
- MS. PATANE: Yes, but there's no -- there's no
 allegation in -- in the objections on who the
 individual was that committed the fraud or what the
 fraud was.
 - THE COURT: But in the petition itself it says -- it accuses -- anyway, it alleges that Mr. Gigante and Mr. Valvo committed that fraud, unless I'll misreading something.
 - Is that accurate?

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- MS. PATANE: No. Well, it's --
- MR. SZALKIEWICZ: It's accurate, Your Honor.
- MS. PATANE: It's indicating that, but it's -it's referencing the attesting witness. So, how

 could they possibly plead with particularity that

 the respondents had knowledge of any fraudulent -any fraudulent behavior on petitions that the -
 that the respondents weren't even signing on.

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If there's subscribing witnesses and signers
are on a petition and the respondents' names are
not on that petition -
THE COURT: But it says -- Paragraph 12

THE COURT: But it says -- Paragraph 12 specifically says that Mr. Gigante was the attesting witness.

MR. SZALKIEWICZ: That's correct. So was Valvo.

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THE COURT: And the same -- and the same allegation is made against Mr. Valvo.

MS. PATANE: Your Honor, but every -- every single allegation that they have references other subscribing witnesses and signers.

THE COURT: What do you mean every allegation?

I'm reading from --

MS. PATANE: Every allegation that they have and what they reference in their exhibits is referencing other subscribing witnesses and signers, not the candidates themselves.

THE COURT: Look at Paragraph 12 of the petition.

MS. PATANE: I am, Your Honor, but -
THE COURT: Okay. It says -- it says Philip

Gigante, acting as an attesting witness, allowed

someone other than a registered voter to sign for

- another without the voter's permission or
- consent --
- MS. PATANE: Who was it --
- THE COURT: -- and the sworn -- the responding
- candidate's sworn statement at the bottom of the
- page. I don't know --
- MS. PATANE: Your Honor, who was that someone?
- You have to plead with particularity. The
- petitioners did not plead with particularity. All
- they're -- all they are saying is that the
- respondents had knowledge of fraud, but there's --
- THE COURT: I'm assuming -- yeah.
- MS. PATANE: -- no explanation of the
- knowledge of fraud.
- THE COURT: Based on the prior holdings in
- this department, I'm going to deny the motion to
- dismiss on that basis.
- MR. SZALKIEWICZ: Your Honor, prior to the
- lunch break, can I call the first witness?
- THE COURT: You want to take that first
- vitness?
- MR. GARVEY: Your Honor, we have one more
- threshold matter --
- THE COURT: Sure.
- MR. GARVEY: -- before we call the witness,

- that is the matter of the village clerk of Airmont.
- THE COURT: I'm sorry. What?
- MR. GARVEY: The village clerk. The clerk,
- all right, who --
- THE COURT: Who is that? Who is that person?
- 6 Hi.
- 7 MR. GARVEY: It's our position that the
- village clerk was not properly served and,
- therefore, they --
- THE COURT: Okay. How was service effectuated
- 11 on --
- MR. GARVEY: Service was effectuated by
- personal service, allegedly, which is according to
- the Affidavit of Service, but it was also served by
- overnight mail.
- The overnight mail envelope has -- the address
- was incorrect. There's very clear case law that an
- incorrect address defeats service.
- I'd like to, for the limited purposes of
- determining if service was proper, call the village
- clerk up and voir dire her concerning the service
- that purportedly was made upon her person.
- THE COURT: Come on up.
- MR. SZALKIEWICZ: Judge, can we call our
- witness, our first witness?

- THE COURT: Well, this is a threshold issue.
- If there's no service, I don't have jurisdiction.
- MR. SZALKIEWICZ: But again, the court needs
- to hear the matter anyway.
- 5 THE COURT: I do need to hear the matter
- anyway, that's true.
- MR. SZALKIEWICZ: So that's why I'd like to --
- THE COURT: Let's -- let's take this real
- 9 quick. Go ahead.

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- 11 LISA-ANN DiMARSICO-SMITH, having been first duly
- sworn, was examined and testified as follows:

- THE COURT: State your name.
- THE WITNESS: Lisa-Ann DiMarsico-Smith.
- D-I-M-A-R-S-I-C-O hyphen S-M-I-T-H.
- MR. SZALKIEWICZ: Your Honor, also just as a
- threshold matter, obviously, I object to this at
- this point in the proceeding. This should have
- been raised on Monday and it wasn't raised.
- MR. GARVEY: She wasn't here.
- THE COURT: Duly noted.
- MR. GARVEY: She wasn't here, so she made no
- 24 appearance.
- 25 DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. GARVEY:

Direct - DiMarsico-Smith - Garvey

- Q. Good morning, Ms. Smith.
- A. Good morning.
- Q. You realize that we're here on an Election Law
- case, correct?
- 5 A. Yeah.
- Q. And you realize that you're here in your capacity
- as a village clerk in the village of Airmont?
- MR. SZALKIEWICZ: Objection, Your Honor.
- 9 A. Yes.
- THE COURT: It's background. I'll allow it.
- Everybody slow down and speak loudly and
- clearly, please.
- Q. Ms. Smith, can you please state --
- THE COURT: And don't speak over each over.
- Q. Ms. Smith, could you please state your name for
- the record.
- A. My name is Lisa-Ann DiMarsico-Smith.
- Q. Could you also state your current occupation?
- A. I am the village clerk/treasurer for the village
- of Airmont.
- Q. Ms. Smith, did there come a time that you
- received a package in the mail concerning the case
- that we're here on today?
- A. Yes, I did.
- Q. And can you tell me when you received that

- package?
- A. That was received on February 22nd, around
- approximately 9:45 in the morning.
- Q. February 22nd?
- 5 A. Correct.
- Q. And do you have that package with you today?
- A. Yes, I do.
- Q. Can you describe what that package -- strike
- 9 that.
- Is that a US Postal Service package?
- A. Yes, it is.
- Q. Is there an address on the front of it?
- A. There is.
- Q. And is that address correct?
- A. No, it is not.
- Q. Can you tell me why it's not correct?
- 17 A. The zip code is incorrect.
- Q. Did there come a time where the papers concerning
- this suit, if you knew -- or strike that.
- Did there come a time where a process server
- approached you while you were at your place of
- 22 employment?
- 23 A. Yes.
- Q. Can you tell me when that happened?
- A. That happened on Tuesday, February 19th, in the

- Board of Trustees meeting. He approached me and
- asked if I would accept on behalf of Anthony Valvo.
- Q. And did you reply?
- A. Yes, I did.
- Q. What was your reply?
- 6 A. Yes.
- Q. And did the process server say anything else to
- 8 you?
- A. Then he handed me an additional copy and said
- this is a courtesy copy for you.
- MR. GARVEY: No further questions, Your Honor.
- THE COURT: Okay. Go ahead.

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14 CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. SZALKIEWICZ:

- Q. Do you -- is there some procedure that logs in
- mail that's received by the village of Airmont?
- A. Yes, there is.
- Q. And can I please have the procedure?
- A. We open it and there's a time date stamp.
- Q. Were you personally hand delivered a copy of the
- Order to Show Cause on February 19th, 2019?
- A. For Anthony Valvo, yeah.
- Q. Were you also hand-delivered a second copy of it?
- A. As a courtesy.

- Q. That's not my question.
- 2 A. Yes.
- Q. My question is, were you hand delivered a second
- 4 copy of it?
- 5 A. Yes.
- Q. Are you related to any of the members of this
- proceeding?
- 8 A. No.
- 9 Q. Are you related to any witnesses that signed
- petitions on behalf of any of the respondents in this
- case?
- A. Witnesses?
- Q. Witnesses, subscribing witnesses.
- 14 A. Yes.
- Q. Which ones?
- A. My mother.
- Q. What's your mother's name?
- 18 A. Rosamond Lancia.
- Q. Who else?
- A. And Robert Lancia.
- THE COURT: Is that your father?
- THE WITNESS: My brother.
- THE COURT: Your brother.
- Q. What did you do when you received the copy of the
- paperwork on February 19th, 2019?

- 1 A. The mailed copied?
- Q. No, the hand-delivered copy.
- A. I put one in Anthony Valvo's box and put one and
- we proceeded with our meeting.
- Q. Where did you put the second one?
- A. I have it with me.
- Q. What do you mean?
- 8 A. It was placed in my -- with my papers during the
- 9 meeting.
- Q. What about the next day, what did you do with it?
- 11 A. It's right here. It was stamped in.
- THE COURT: Did you time -- did you date and
- stamp the copy that -- the courtesy copy, the
- second copy that was handed to you?
- THE WITNESS: No.
- THE COURT: Was it stamped?
- THE WITNESS: No, because it wasn't during
- business hours. It was at a meeting.
- The one that was delivered in the mail, yes.
- THE COURT: Okay. And did you subsequently
- stamp it or date it or anything?
- THE WITNESS: No.
- THE COURT: Okay.
- Q. Is the -- at the meeting that you were served at,
- is that a town meeting?

- A. Yes, it is.
- Q. Village or town? I apologize.
- A. Village.
- Q. And is it called by the trustees of the village?
- 5 A. Yes.
- Q. And is it -- are you mandated to be there as part
- of your employment as a trustee/treasurer?
- 8 A. Yeah.
- 9 Q. So, you were there in your official capacity as
- the treasurer or trustee?
- A. As the village clerk.
- Q. As clerk?
- 13 A. Yes.
- Q. And were you sitting in the audience or were you
- sitting up at the table with the other members of the
- village?
- A. Yes, I was sitting up at the table.
- Q. Can I see a copy of that package that you
- received?
- MR. GARVEY: I have no objection, even though
- it's not in evidence, You Honor.
- MR. SZALKIEWICZ: Well, she introduced it into
- evidence.
- THE COURT: Well, it's not in evidence, but he
- can take a look at it.

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            Cross - DiMarsico-Smith - Szalkiewicz
             (Whereupon, there was a pause in the
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        proceeding while Mr. Szalkiewicz reviewed the
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        document.)
             MR. SZALKIEWICZ: Your Honor, I'd like to mark
        this into evidence as Exhibit 1.
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THE COURT: Any objection?

MR. GARVEY: No objection.

THE COURT: Okay. Petitioner's Exhibit 1 in 8 evidence on consent. 9

MR. GARVEY: The whole envelope?

MR. SZALKIEWICZ: The envelope.

You don't contest that the contents of the 1 2 envelope are actually --1 3

MR. GARVEY: I do not. 1 4

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MR. SZALKIEWICZ: So, the envelope. 1 5

THE COURT: So, stipulated that the envelope 1 6 contains --1 7

MR. SZALKIEWICZ: May I approach, Your Honor? 1 8 I apologize. It's just easier if I look at this. 1 9

Q. Do you see the markings on the bottom --

COURT REPORTER: Am I marking it? 2 1

2 2 THE COURT: Wait. Hang on a second. thought we marked it?

MR. SZALKIEWICZ: Mark it. Sorry about that. 2 4

THE COURT: She's got to mark it, so we'll 2 5

- mark it.
- 2 (Whereupon, a priority mail envelope was
- marked Petitioner's Exhibit 1 in evidence.)
- Q. So, could you just look at the address, please,
- that's written over there. The first line of the
- address, what does it say?
- 7 (Whereupon, the witness looked at the
- exhibit.)
- A. Airmont Village Hall, Village Clerk, 251 Cherry
- 10 Lane.
- Q. Is that the correct address of the village hall
- and village clerk?
- A. That is the physical address, yes.
- Q. Okay. Can I see that one more time? I just want
- to take a picture of it so it's easier, so we don't
- have to keep going back and forth.
- MR. GARVEY: I have no objection, Your Honor.
- MR. SZALKIEWICZ: I just don't want to keep
- handing her the envelope and back. I've never seen
- this before, Judge, until about five seconds ago.
- Q. Do you see on the right-hand side it says --
- where it says -- there's red markings on the bottom
- right-hand side?
- A. The red box?
- 25 Q. Yes.

- 1 A. Yes.
- Q. Is there any date input into that red box?
- 3 A. I see 2/20.
- Q. Okay. And do you know who inputted that there?
- A. It's initialed. I'm assuming through the Postal
- 6 Service.
- Q. Does the village of Airmont maintain a website?
- 8 A. Yes, we do.
- Q. And is that the official website of the village
- of Airmont?
- A. Yes, it is.
- Q. Do you know what address, the zip code the
- village of the Airmont has on their --
- MR. GARVEY: Objection, Your Honor.
- 15 Relevance.
- MR. SZALKIEWICZ: If she knows.
- THE COURT: Overruled.
- 18 Q. What zip code the village of Airmont has on its
- website?
- A. From the best of my knowledge it would be 10982.
- MR. SZALKIEWICZ: I'm at a little bit of a
- disadvantage, Your Honor, because I haven't pulled
- up on my computer --
- Q. Has the village of Airmont ever used the zip code
- 10952 for the 251 Cherry Lane?

- A. I'm not sure.
- THE COURT: Do you know what zip code is on
- the website?
- MR. SZALKIEWICZ: I do, Your Honor, but I
- can't print out --
- THE COURT: No, I wasn't asking you.
- MR. SZALKIEWICZ: Sorry.
- Q. Do you know what --
- A. Off the top of my head, no, I don't.
- THE COURT: I'll allow you to ask subject to
- connection.
- MR. SZALKIEWICZ: That's fine.
- Your Honor, I have no further questions at
- this time.
- THE COURT: Okay. Anything else, Mr. Garvey?
- MR. GARVEY: Just one second, Judge.
- (Whereupon, there is a pause in the
- proceeding.)
- MR. GARVEY: No further questions, Judge.
- Thank you.
- THE COURT: Thanks.
- MR. GARVEY: Judge, I'd like to give you some
- case law on incorrect zip code, if I could?
- THE COURT: You want to just give me cites?
- MR. GARVEY: I'll give you cites.

- 1 180 AD 2nd, complaint was dismissed for improper service; therefore, no personal jurisdiction.
- THE COURT: Wait. 180 AD 2nd what?
- MR. GARVEY: AD 2nd 712.
- THE COURT: 712?
- MR. GARVEY: Correct. AD 2nd 687, 688.
- THE COURT: Same, 180?
- 9 MR. GARVEY: Yes. Thank you.
- THE COURT: Yeah.

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- MR. GARVEY: AD 2nd 425 -- I'm sorry. 258 AD

 2nd 425, the first part of the case. The court

 lacked personal jurisdiction when they failed to

 establish the summons was mailed to the correct

 address.
 - MR. SZALKIEWICZ: Your Honor, there's two things that obviously we would need to be able to present evidence to it.
- One, according to the US -- case law states
 that when mail is done by overnight mail, the
 petitioners obviously have the ability to rebut
 when it's actually received.
- According to the United States Post Office

 tracking information which I'll provide the court

 and respondent with it was delivered at using

5.7

Bubel v Gigante

this tracking information - delivered on February 20th, 2019, at 10:11 a.m.

MR. GARVEY: Objection, Your Honor.

MR. SZALKIEWICZ: Subject to connection.

That further, Your Honor --

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MR. GARVEY: Objection, Your Honor.

THE COURT: It's hearsay, so I'm going to sustain the objection, unless you're able to --

MR. SZALKIEWICZ: We can have someone from the Post Office come in, Your Honor.

I'll take it a step further, Your Honor. We could call further witnesses to testify or the court could take judicial notice that the village of Airmont, on their official website, uses the zip code 10952.

MR. GARVEY: Objection, Your Honor. Hearsay.

MR. SZALKIEWICZ: The court has the ability to take notice --

THE COURT: So, why can't I take judi -- I can take judicial notice of their website. It's a government -- it's a government official website page. Why can't I take judicial notice of that?

MR. GARVEY: Well, you're not. You're taking

his word for it, number one.

THE COURT: No --

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MR. GARVEY: Number two --

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THE COURT: -- he's asking me to take judicial notice of it. So, why can't I do that?

MR. GARVEY: I still say that's hearsay, but I say that it's -- it's not relevant. What the actual address is of the -- of the village hall is determined by United States Postal Service for purposes of delivering mail. We've had testimony that -- that the address on the document is incorrect and, therefore, it's improper service.

THE COURT: All right. I'll take a look at your cases.

MR. SZALKIEWICZ: Your Honor, I'm sorry. Like I said as a threshold matter, the village of Airmont, under an official government website, holds itself out to have its official address as 10952. Therefore, it is beyond reasonable for the petitioners to rely on what the village has on its website.

This also, Your Honor, is not -- and I have not had a chance to brief this. Even dealing with the fact that the clerk, in her official capacity, at an official meeting, was hand delivered a copy of the petition.

It's my understanding as well, Your Honor,

- that the village of Airmont maintains a video of
 these meetings. And it's possible we can review
 that video, subject to authentication, because they
 put it on YouTube, where you can see the respo -the responding clerk being hand delivered a copy of
 the order.
- THE COURT: I don't think she was disputing that she was handed it.
- 9 MR. SZALKIEWICZ: But she's alleging that 10 statements were made that it's a courtesy copy.
- MR. GARVEY: To the service of Anthony Valvo.
- MR. SZALKIEWICZ: With that being said, Your
 Honor, we can have the process server --
- THE COURT: Do you have an Affidavit of Service?
- MR. SZALKIEWICZ: We do, Your Honor.
- THE COURT: And is it filled out by a process server?
- MR. SZALKIEWICZ: It is filled out by a process server.
- THE COURT: Can I see it?
- MR. SZALKIEWICZ: It's already been filed.
- Your Honor, I apologize. Is there any way we can have permission to just extend past 12:30, so we can call the witness?

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- MR. GARVEY: I object to calling the witness
 until we're done, Judge. I understand what counsel
 is trying to do, but I --
- MR. SZALKIEWICZ: It's going to be --
- MR. GARVEY: We have not established personal jurisdiction.
- MR. SZALKIEWICZ: The matter needs to be heard anyway pursuant to the rules of --
- THE COURT: It does. It does need to be heard regardless, Mr. Garvey, so...
- But this Affidavit of Service -- maybe you

 have to call the process server. I don't know.

 I'll look at the cases. You figure out what it is

 you want to bring in on the delivery in the actual

 mailing and the website, etc.
 - We're going to adjourn until 2:00 and we're going to go today only until 3:30.

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- MR. SZALKIEWICZ: Your Honor, is there any way
 we can -- I apologize. Is there any way just so
 his parents.
- UNIDENTIFIED MEMBER OF THE AUDIENCE: They're

 91 and 86, Your Honor. This is a hardship for

 them.
- THE COURT: Eddie, can you call Bob and see -
 MR. GARVEY: Your Honor, can we have a

- conference, attorneys? 1
- THE COURT: No, let's get this done first. 2
- MR. GARVEY: It's imperative. I plead with the court to allow me to have a conference for
- three minutes. I think you'll appreciate the conference.
- THE COURT: Come on.
- (Whereupon, Mr. Szalkiewicz, Mr. Garvey, Ms. 8
- Patane and Ms. Obremski conferred with the judge in 9 chambers.) 1 0
- THE COURT: Okay. We just had a conference, 1 1 an attorneys' conference. 1 2
- Mr. Garvey? 1 3
- MR. GARVEY: Thank you, Your Honor. 1 4
- Upon very strict written instructions from my 1 5 clients, all three of them - which represents 1 6 Philip Gigante, Anthony Valvo, Paul Marchesani - we 1 7 have consented, I believe, to the entry of a 1 8 judgment in favor of the petitioners that 1 9 respondents' signature requirements were not 2 0 sufficient to allow them access to the ballot.
- 2 2 THE COURT: Counsel?

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MR. SZALKIEWICZ: I appreciate that, Your 2 3 Honor and, obviously, I have nothing further than 2 4 that, for once in my life. 2 5

1	THE COURT: Okay. So, we're not going to
2	proceed any further with either the service issue
3	or the fraud issue. There will be no findings
1	against the respondents, other than a finding that
5	the signature provisions were not sufficient to
5	meet the statutory requirements.
7	MR. SZALKIEWICZ: The clerk is hereby enjoine

d from --8

> THE COURT: Yes, the Board of Elections and the village clerk are enjoined from placing the names of the respondents on the ballot for this village election, which is to take place.

Thank you, everybody.

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REPORTER'S CERTIFICATION

1 I, AMBER MALKIE FINER, do hereby certify that 2 the foregoing is a true and accurate transcript. 3 5 AMBER MALKIE FINER 8 Senior Court Reporter 9 1 0 1 1 1 2 INDEX OF WITNESSES WITNESS DIRECT CROSS 1 3 14 L DiMARSICO-SMITH 46 48 1 5 1 6 1 7 1 8 EXHIBITS 1 9 PETITIONER EXHIBIT ID EVD 2 0 2 1 1 Priority mail envelope 53 2 2 2 3 2 4